

Trauma 2015: California's Future

Retriage: the missing piece

NCAL presentation
San Francisco Marine Memorial Club
2 June 2015

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What is retriage?

- A pre-arranged process and agreement between 3 parties: LEMSAs, Trauma Center, non-TC Emergency Department
- The process addresses EMS undertriage, or dropoff by others, of a critically ill trauma patient to a non-TC ED, by *facilitating and permitting* immediate movement of the patient to the nearest TC at the discretion of the treating ED physician
- Patient is treated as a scene 911 patient and redirected from the non-TC ED to the TC



What retriage is not

- A mandate to transfer a patient that the non-TC ED feels they can handle
- A routine transfer effort using interfacility ambulances, a transfer center, finding an accepting physician and bed, and all the attendant delays
- A process for non-TC to "dump" a patient
- A process to subvert the intent of EMTALA



What retriage accomplishes

- Eliminates (or minimizes) need for non-TC ED to "shop" for accepting TC:
 - Each non-TC ED will have its pre-identified TC "buddy" for immediate retriage acceptance
 - TC will have agreed, in advance, to automatically accept all patients from "buddy" ED who have injuries listed in the "red box"
- Eliminates, for "red box" patients, negotiation between non-TC ED doctor and Trauma Surgeon re more workup or stabilization prior to immediate movement to the TC
- Speeds arrival of patient to definitive TC care, minimizes delays of arranging routine interfacility transfer
- EMTALA compliance



Basic requirements for retriage

- Agreement between TC (and its trauma surgeons) and LEMSAs re injuries that belong in the "red box" and are thus eligible for automatic acceptance from non-TC ED to the TC
- Pre-arranged identification of each non-TC ED's TC "buddy" and education of the "buddy" re management of "red box" patients
- A simple, single call referral process for non-TC ED to inform buddy TC of "red box" patient en route
- 911 priority transport to TC
- Agreement to discuss retriage errors off-line in regular meetings between non-TC and TC
- Basically, this establishes a working relationship between the TC and its non-TC "buddies"



The “Red” box

Determine if patient meets Emergency Re-Triage Criteria:

Blood pressure / perfusion:

- Systolic pressure <90 or
- Need for high volume fluid resuscitation (> 2 L NS) or immediate blood replacement

GCS / Neurologic

- GCS less than 9
- GCS deteriorating by 2 or more during observation
- Blown pupil
- Obvious open skull fracture

Anatomic criteria:

- Penetrating injuries to head, neck, chest or abdomen
- Extremity injury with ischemia evident or loss of pulses

Provider judgment: Patients, who in the judgment of the evaluating emergency physician, are anticipated to have a high likelihood for emergent life- or limb-saving surgery or other intervention within 2 hours

CONTRA COSTA EMERGENCY TRAUMA RE-TRIAGE
PROCEDURE—ADULT (AGE 15 AND OVER)



The “Red” Box-Peds

Determine if patient meets Emergency Re-Triage Criteria—Pediatric:

Blood pressure / perfusion:

- Hypotension or tachycardia (based on age-appropriate chart below) or clinical signs of poor perfusion (see below)
- Need for more than two crystalloid boluses (20 mL/kg each) or need for immediate blood replacement (20 mL/kg)

GCS / Neurologic:

- GCS less than 12 (pediatric scale—see verbal scale below)
- GCS deteriorating by 2 or more during observation
- Blown pupil
- Obvious open skull fracture
- Extremity injury with neurologic deficit

Anatomic criteria:

- Penetrating injuries to head, neck, chest, or abdomen

Regulatory criteria:

- Regulatory criteria for triage required

Provider judgment:

Patients, who in the judgment of the evaluating emergency physician, are anticipated to have a high likelihood for emergent life- or limb-saving surgery or other intervention within 2 hours

Emergency Re-Triage for Pediatric (AGE 15 AND UNDER)

- Pregnant patients of any age should be transferred to an adult trauma center
- Major trauma should be proactively transferred to a trauma center
- Consult hospital first for major extremity injuries with vascular compromise

Minimum vital signs

Age	Weight	HR	SBP/DBP	Respiratory Rate
Neonate	1-10 kg	80-160	60-100	30-60/min
1 Year	10-15 kg	80-160	60-100	30-60/min
2-5 Years	15-35 kg	80-160	60-100	20-40/min
6-12 Years	35-120 kg	60-160	60-100	12-20/min
13-17 Years	35-120 kg	60-160	60-100	12-20/min

Minimum vital signs for pediatric patients

- HR: 100-160/min (1-10 kg), 80-160/min (10-35 kg), 60-160/min (35-120 kg)
- SBP/DBP: 60/40 (1-10 kg), 60/40 (10-35 kg), 60/40 (35-120 kg)
- Respiratory Rate: 30-60/min (1-10 kg), 20-40/min (10-35 kg), 12-20/min (35-120 kg)



LEMSA requirements for retriage

- Development of policy or memo identifying those patients qualifying for this process
- Establishment of this process as local standard of care in the community, included as part of LEMS trauma plan, submitted to EMSA for approval, and endorsed by County BOS
- Monitoring of TC compliance with process
- Assisting in education of non-TC personnel
- Education of regulatory surveyors (DHS, CMS) of community standard



Trauma Center requirements

- Agreement among all trauma surgeons on injuries in the “red box” and automatic acceptance
- Establishment of a simple, single call process for non-TC to inform of incoming patient
- Pre-identification of “buddy” non-TC EDs and periodic educational/case review/feedback meetings with non-TC ED staff
- Agreement to handle non-TC errors through educational and peer-review channels



Non-TC ED requirements

- Education of staff re “red box” patients and benefits of immediate retriage when appropriate
- Education of staff re steps to immediately retriage patient
- Education of staff re limits of retriage, especially their responsibility for patients whose injuries do not fall into the “red box”
- Willingness to partner with, provide meeting time to, and participating in process improvement efforts with their TC buddies
- Commitment to provide pre-TC data on retriage patients to TC as needed



Pt Scenario

- “Home boy dropoff” to non-trauma center with gsw left lower abdomen
- A-OK
- B-OK
- C-tachycardic with SBP 90/p
- D-GCS 15 but anxious
- E-Single gsw left lower abdomen with tenderness



Pt Scenario

- MCC at high rate of speed, unresponsive, difficult airway, TC 25 minutes away, NTC 5 min away
- To NTC where pt intubated with advanced techniques
- B-OK following intubation
- C-tachycardic with SBP 110
- D-GCS 3T with unequal pupils
- E-boggy scalp and clinical pelvic fracture



Pt Scenario

- 13 yo male involved in violent collision in a football game, helmeted, no LOC, neck pain with paresthesias and weakness, to LIL adult center
- A-OK
- B-OK
- C-OK
- GCS 15, quadriparetic, hyper-reflexive
- E- OK



Short term goals for the workgroup

- Define the network, i.e. identify the “buddies” in the buddy system
- Begin to develop guidelines for Re-triage and IFT
- Craft a template for Regional Cooperative Agreements (determine when agreements are not needed, such as immediate retriage)



Example: San Diego TC “Buddies”

- Palomar Medical Center
 - Pomerado Hospital, Palomar Med Center Downtown Campus
- UCSD
 - Scripps Mercy Chula Vista, Sharp Coronado Hosp, Naval Base Coronado, El Centro Regional Med Ctr, Pioneer Memorial Hospital, Yuma Regional Med Ctr
- Scripps Mercy
 - Alvarado Hospital, NMCSd, Paradise Vally Hospital, Sharp Chula Vista
- Sharp Memorial
 - Sharp Grossmont Hospital, Kaiser Permanente-Zion
- Scripps La Jolla
 - Tri City Med Ctr, UCSD-Thornton Hospital, Scripps Encinitas, Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton
- Rady Children's Hospital
 - Regional asset



A System of Systems

